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valuable addition to the literature on the subject of Bills and Notes, may be predicted with safety by the reviewer. *G. F. D.*

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF COLLATERAL SECURITIES AS APPLIED TO NEGOTIABLE, QUASI NEGOTIABLE AND NON-NEGOTIABLE CHOSSES IN ACTION. By WILLIAM COLEBROOKE. Second Edition by GEORGE A. BENHAM. Chicago: Callaghan & Co. 1898.

The perusal of 750 pages of this volume has proved to be a perhaps instructive, but not intensely interesting task. The book is written on the old-fashioned digest plan, if it may be so described, as opposed to the historical plan now in use in the better class of text-books. The inevitable result is seen in numberless repetitions of the same thought in different forms—the inference being that the digest is made up of a succession of quotations from different decisions along the same line, with a result which, however useful as a digest, can hardly be said to be a lucid method of teaching law. Illustrations of this defect may be soon noted in the eighth chapter on “Misappropriation of Negotiable Instruments in Pledge,” where the same fundamental thought is repeated some six or seven times in the course of the chapter, each time accompanied by different citations in the foot-note.

There are exceptions, however, to this rule, as, for example, Sections 19 and 20 set forth in a clear, historical order, the rule in the United States Supreme Court, with respect to the title of the “holder for value” of negotiable instruments as collateral security for a pre-existing debt; and, again, in a note to Section 75, the English authorities on the question of “notice” in regard to “misappropriation of a pledge” are carefully discussed.

In addition to this fundamental objection to this book as a text-book, there are a number of criticisms about its method which appear on even a cursory examination. The division into five parts, to, wit, Negotiable Collateral Securities, Negotiable Notes and Mortgages, The Parties to the Instrument, Quasi Negotiable Collateral Securities and Non-Negotiable Collateral Securities, is of very doubtful value as throwing any light on the development of the subject—the third part in particular, which is, in fact, an equitable discourse on the surety's rights, being of very questionable appropriateness. Again, the system of foot-notes is unique and very difficult to understand; a series of numbered notes (the numbers being contained in the text in the usual way) are apparently supplemented by a series of lettered notes, but the letters do not appear either in the text or in the numbered notes; the result is, that it is very hard to see just where the lettered notes belong, especially as in many instances they run over a number of pages. Possibly the explanation is, that the numbered notes were by the original author and the lettered notes by the editor of the second edition, but in any event the system is not very helpful to the reader.

A few cases of ungrammatical or incomplete sentences occur; as, for example, at the top of page 206.

A very considerable number of misprints also appear; as “no”

surrender for "to" surrender, on p. 232; "sale" for "scale," on p. 235; "paaties" for "parties," on p. 310; "is" for "in," on p. 341; "fide" for "fides," on p. 532; "fo" for "for," on p. 553 and "sub-pledgee" for "sub-pledge," on p. 554. A curious abbreviation of the word "justice" is seen in the form of "jus.," as Matthews, Jus., on pp. 491, 538 and 742, Miller, Jus., on p. 534, and many other instances; apparently, however, the peculiarity is not always present; as, see Rapallo, J., on p. 550. A certain carelessness in the preparation is seen on p. 638, where Pennsylvania and Missouri Statutes are referred to not only without giving the text, but even without giving the proper reference to the digest or pamphlet laws.

After these comments have been made, it is only fair to add that the writer seems to have fairly exhausted his subject, and if the desideratum were a digest and not a text-book, the result would possibly be satisfactory. Indeed, as it stands, the volume will probably be of some practical use as a reference book to a lawyer, though of no use to a student or practitioner who wishes to study the subject as a whole.

R. D. B.

THE LAW OF MINES AND MINING IN THE UNITED STATES. By DANIEL MOREAU BARRINGER and JOHN STOKES ADAMS, of the Philadelphia Bar. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1897.

Owing to the vast growth of the mining industry, especially in the west during the past few years, and the constantly increasing litigation and number of decisions bearing thereon, the "Law of Mining" has taken its place with the many other subjects, which, starting as insignificant parts of a larger branch of the law, now merit the attention of lawyers as a special study. Although our authors claim that the law of mines has no "logical" existence as a separate branch of jurisprudence, yet their work itself, the amount of care and learning which has necessarily been expended to bring its varied parts together into a concrete whole, thoroughly convince us that the Law of Mines is a "practically" distinct subject and must be so regarded by those who wish to understand questions relating to it.

Many of the questions treated of in the work have been considered more or less incidentally and imperfectly by writers on Real Property, Contracts, Torts, Easements, etc., but here we have a comprehensive treatise on every point which could in any probability arise on a mining question, and one arranged in a logical and orderly fashion, making it easy of access on each particular branch of the subject.

The method of arrangement is somewhat striking, but is on the whole justified by the results obtained. Instead of long chapters with interminable foot-notes covering nearly the whole of each page, the authors have sub-divided each chapter into a number of heads, and have given under each of these heads a short, succinct and accurate statement of the law (together with the opposing view, if any,) which rarely occupies more than a page. To this there is